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**In the Grip of the Nyika.** Further Adventures in British East Africa. By Lieut.-Col. J. H. Patterson. xiv and 389 pp., engravings from half tones, Maps, and Appendix. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1909. \$2.00.

This book, by the author of "The Man-Eaters of Tsavo," can scarcely fail to have as many readers as the earlier work. In the opening chapter he records a few hitherto unreported appearances of man-eating lions, but nearly all the book is given to the unadorned recital of his adventures, many of which were really exciting, among the wild men and wild beasts of the part of British East Africa where he has made his recent expeditions.

His latest journey was for the purpose of delimiting for the government of British East Africa a part of the boundary of the great northern game reserve which extends from about fifty miles north of the equator to within the same distance of Abyssinia. On this expedition he penetrated into little known regions and his sketch maps of the Guaso Nyiro are good material for the improvement of our mapping of this part of Africa. The incidents of this journey are of unique interest and the author's description of the country and its human and animal life will well repay any reader. There is probably nothing finer in recent writings on Africa than the pages which Col. Patterson gives to the night he spent in hiding at a solitary water hole and his record of what he saw when he was alone with many varieties of animals from giraffes to lions (pp. 259-263).

**Marcus Whitman, Pathfinder and Patriot.** By the Rev. Myron Eells, D.D. 349 pp., Illustrations, and Index. The Alice Harriman Company, Seattle, 1909.

Perhaps the time has come when the work and experiences of our pioneers and pathfinders will be more highly treasured than ever. This book is of such a character. No one was better qualified to write the book than the late Rev. Dr. Eells. Fortunately, he completed his manuscript before his death and a number of citizens of our northwest coast have rendered the patriotic service of supplying the funds needed to publish it.

The story of Marcus Whitman, missionary, is really a history of a part of the early days on our northwestern coast. Many have given to Whitman the credit of being the primal influence in keeping Washington and Oregon for the United States at a time when this vast domain seemed destined to fall into the hands of England. However this may be, Dr. Whitman was one of the strongest personalities in the northwest; and this book tells just what he and his young wife found when they cast their lot in that great wilderness, and how the unfolding of events there was a part of their own life story, till the tragic day in 1847, when both were massacred, with many other whites, by the Indians. This book will have its own place in the history of that part of our country.

**Manual of Physical Geography.** By Frederick Valentine Emerson, Ph.D. xvii and 291 pp., 58 Figs. and Index. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1909. \$1.40.

Dr. Emerson's book includes two hundred and one exercises tested by the author in classroom practice. Of this total one hundred and seventeen are starred as particularly good. Eight exercises are devoted to The Earth as a

Planet; eight to Temperature; eight to Moisture; ten to Cyclones and Anticyclones; twelve to Miscellaneous Climatic Phenomena; three to Common Minerals and Rocks; one to The Contour Map; thirty-one to Weathering, Streams and Stream Valleys; thirty-three to Land Forms, due to structure; fifteen to Glaciation; twelve to Lakes; eleven to The Ocean; eleven to Shore Lines and Forms; twelve to Harbors; nine to Soils; and seventeen to Typical Areas.

As this outline of the contents indicates, the volume follows largely the plan of procedure in teaching physical geography in our high schools and colleges for the last fifteen years, but from which many of our colleges and normal schools and some of our high schools are breaking away. The exercises call largely for a formal and mechanical study of maps, deadening to pupils except where the teacher is a master.

Considering the emphasis that has been given increasingly to the human side of physical geography in the last five years, it is more than disappointing to find so little attention given in the outlines, to the human and life responses found in various physical areas. This disappointment is increased when one realizes that the author, by his other writings and in practice, has shown that the life side is most interesting and vital to him. Yet rarely is a suggestion of the life conditions mentioned under the land forms, and this phase is more emphasized under the topics dealing with the ocean than those dealing with the land areas.

We have had many manuals of physical geography, of which this is the most inclusive but not the most severe that has thus far appeared. The country is waiting with more than eagerness for a guide that will show how to develop strong laboratory work in reference to the broad geographic study of areas and types of land forms. Such a volume will blaze a new path in a thicket which many are trying to enter; the volume under consideration is the latest guide for a broad road that has developed from a trail in the last fifteen years. It is a suggestive book for those who would teach de-humanized physical geography (as the author could not do), but such work is rapidly yielding to humanized physical geography, even for those who are training to be specialists in the field.

R. E. DODGE.

**Geographical Essays.** By William Morris Davis. Edited by Douglas Wilson Johnson. vi and 777 pp., 130 Figures and Index. Ginn & Company, Boston, 1909. \$2.75.

The republication in a convenient and welcome form of the chief essays on geography and geography teaching from Professor William Morris Davis, renders available for workers in the field many important papers that have hitherto been relatively inaccessible. Whether the interested worker is a specialist in the study of the genetic development of land forms or a worker in attempting to make the results of experts available in education, he must constantly refer to the work of Professor Davis and this volume will therefore be a treasury of valuable geographical materials to him.

The volume contains twenty-six essays of which twelve are entitled Educational Essays, and the remainder Physiographic Essays. The Educational Essays are largely devoted to the exploitation of the availability of physical geography for school and college work, and the arguments they include have been a large force in securing the place that physical geography has grown into in our higher